THEY GO

The following items are "left-overs" from the fall and holiday trade. We invoice shortly, and when that time comes we don't want one of these articles in the house. Don't you think these prices should cause all to be sold Saturday?

200 pairs of Kid Gloves, some a trifle mussed, were \$1 and \$1.50—yes, some were a pair—the moving price is 50e a Pair.

13 dozen pairs of Suspenders, left from the 50c and 75c lots; most any kind one would want. The moving price is 250 a Pair.

Neckties, like the Suspenders, are the 50c and 75c kind. Those that know the quality we carry will be here in force for these at the moving price of

25c Each.

Every one in on this:

Men's, Women's and Children's Hose, 35c

and 40c goods, cotton and wool goods, a regular bargain picnic at the moving price,

the latter a colored blacksmith, who lives next door to the house, at No. 73 Rhode Island street, where Mrs. Rooker was murdered. Fisher lives at No. 111 Locke street. 190 a Pair.

S. AYRES&CO Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

SQUARE

For Cash

Low Payments

New stool and cover with each one sold.

PRICES FROM \$25 UPWARDS.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

95, 97 & 99 North Pennsylvania St. Ask to hear the Eolian.

PROOF OF WISDOM

The proof of the pudding is the eating of it. It's the same as to wisdom. You can tell by the way the goods wear and the prices | clothes. you pay for them, that you have hoose with some the latter stopped and struck at him. Rooker ran south in the direction of the city. He got into an alley, where he picked been wise if you come to the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, for your Furniture and Wall Paper, and to the room over Pearson's Music Store, opposite the Denison House, for your Rugs, Carpets and Curtains. New goods in everything, with prices to make it worth your while.

ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

HIGH-CLASS PICTURES, MIRRORS,

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES,

(Many inexpensive.)

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 32 South Meridian St.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES, for Parties and Receptions. All lengths out into the yard. There was a great gash in her cheek and the blood was streaming down over her garments.



TO ENLARGE THE RESCUE MISSION. | nothing in the face of the accused indicat-Meeting Held in Its Interest at Tabernacle Church.

The work of the Rescue Mission, which is now in its third year, has been so marked and positive for good that a movement is on foot to put it on a permanent basis and enlarge as rapidly as possible the scope of its influence. In order to consider how this might best be done a called meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Plymouth Church, which was attended by prominent ministers, laymen and business men not members of churches. Remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Rondthaler, Carstensen, Sims, Haines, Knox, Brown of the Friends' Church, Brown of the Ram's Horn, Col. Eli Lilly, Charles P. Whitsitt, W. S. Hubbard, W. H. Roll and others, all of whom strongly indorsed the work of the Mission and the leadership of W. V. Wheeler.

The sentiment of the meeting was unani-mous that a fund should immediately be raised sufficiently large to put the Mission on a permanent basis and provide a support for Mr. Wheeler, so that his whole time might be devoted to the work. The opin-ion was emphasized that the work was of such great benefit and importance to the city that it must go on stronger and deeper than ever. All seemed to think that Mr. Wheeler was the only man who could carry on the work which he had so well begun and continued under great difficulty, and that he ought to receive a unanimous call to undertake it. This he cannot do, however, unless arrangements can be made for his support, so that he can make it his sole

After a free discussion it was decided to call a meeting of all interested to still further consider the matter. This meeting was set for Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. At this meeting short addresses setting forth the nature of the work and giving some review of what has been accomplished will be made by Dr. Sims, Dr. Carstensen, Dr. Haines, Dr. Rondthaler, W. H. Roll, Mr. Brown of the Ram's Horn, and others.

DRUGGISTS ENTER AN AGREEMENT.

Those on North Side Will Close Every Evening at 9 O'Clock.

The druggists of the north end of the city have entered into an agreement to close their stores on Sunday mornings between 10 o'clock and 12:30 noon, and at 9 o'clock in the evenings during the entire week. Heretofore the stores have been kept open all day Sunday and late each evening, sometimes till midnight. The new agreement will be effective till April 1. The Journal's informant last night said that nearly every druggist north of Michigan street had en-tered into the agreement. There was no meeting of the druggists to take this action. but a paper which was circulated was gen-erally signed.

Good Citizens' State Meeting.

THE TRAGIC DETAILS

LON ROOKER'S CRIME.

Mrs. Pees's Hnusband Gives His Ver-

sion of the Affair-The Dead

Woman's Unhappy Life.

the crowd packed the room. The atmos-

seemed to sharpen the appetites of the

der. He was a resident of the "city horse-

pittal" neighborhood, he said. On the even

ing of the murder, about dusk, Fisher was

attracted to the Rhode Island-street house

by the screams of a woman. He hurried

over to the house and stood at the front

door. Mrs. Rooker was lying on the floor

of the parlor, her husband kneeling over

her. He was holding her down with his

twice. Each time it was drawn across Mrs.

Rooker's neck. Then Rooker got up and

walked to the front door. Mrs. Rooker

tried to raise herself, and the witness saw

a ghastly wound in her throat. Her head

had fallen back and the blood was stream ing from her throat, and had begun to

saturate her clothing. She crawled to the front door, where Rooker stood, and, plac-

ing her hand on the door knob, managed to get to her feet. An old colored woman

took her by the hand and led her away. As

staggered out the witness heard her moan:

Witness saw two women leading Mrs

pital, and he never saw her again. He then

turned his attention to the murderer. Wit-

ness was at the gate, and Rooker stood at

the door watching the crowd of people that had begun to congregate in the street.

He stood there a few moments, and then witness saw him turn from the door and

apartment was dark. Rooker struck a

match, and as he did so picked something up from the table. He raised his hand, and

again the witness saw the flash of a razor.

Rooker fell to the floor, thrashed about and cried and groaned. Then he got up, walked to the door and looked out at the

crowd. The mob had commenced to grow

threatening, and Rooker spoke to those in-side the yard.

me go, people. I am going to die anyway."
"You can't go," the witness commanded,
and Rooker started for the street. His

throat was cut and the blood was on his

up a rock and threatened to "give him some, too." Witness called to him:

"You keep quiet; you've killed enough people in this neighborhood." Rooker reached the corner of Elizabeth and Blake

streets, where he started to walk on the

ANOTHER EYEWITNESS.

While the testimony of Parker, the co

Fisher, it was not less dramatic. The wit-

ness spared none of the tragic details. Par-

ker lives near the house where Mrs. Rooker

was staying. He saw Rooker on the prem-

"You are a pretty father to teach your son that." Witness did not know what

she meant. About 4 o'clock in the after-

noon Rooker was there again. He was in the yard talking to the little boy. Witness

"You have broken into my home, and I'll have you arrested," he heard Mrs. Pees

exclaim to Rooker. The woman was at the door, and Rooker stood near the gate.
"Let me show you what you have done."

Mrs. Pees cried again, and Rooker entered the house. Witness could see Mrs. Rooker, her husband and Mrs. Pees in the parlor.

They were standing up, and Mrs. Pees was pointing to something. Witness then heard

to the floor. Rooker broke for the door,

and the woman seemed to be trying to

close it. The witness then heard a wom-

an's scream, and Mrs. Pees came running

"My God, he's cutting us to pieces," she

screamed as she reached the yard. Mrs. Rooker was screaming inside the house.

Witness rushed to the house, and could see

Mrs. Rooker prostrate on the floor. Her

husband was stooping over her, and wit-

ness saw him cut her throat. She got up and came to the door, crying, "Lord, save

me; save me." She staggered out into the middle of the street, and witness watched

During all of this evidence there was

ing that he heard a word of it. He will

not look at the witnesses, but keeps his

eyes turned directly to the north. He does

not betray the slightest interest in the

proceedings, and seldom looks into the face

of the jury. Mrs. Bessie Pritchard, of No

85 North Alabama street, testified that Mrs. Rocker had worked for her. She said the

woman often looked "haggard" and was poorly dressed. Mrs. Pritchard once visited the Orphans' Home with Mrs. Rooker to

see the latter's child. One of the Rooker

children was partly paralyzed. On one oc-

Barnum's circus. Rooker was there, and

sat near them. His wife seemed to b

nervous. Witness called to see Mrs. Rook-

er while she was sick in the Ryan Block.

did not see anything of Rooker. On cross-

examination the witness said that a man

named James Robinson came to her house

three times to see Maggie Rooker while

MRS. PEES'S HUSBAND.

Charles Pees, husband of the woman with

whom Mrs. Rooker was living when she

met her death, was a good witness for the

State. The morning of the murder he was

sitting in the dining room, when Rooker

came to the house and began a quarrel

with witness's wife. Mrs. Rooker was

standing near them, crying. Rooker called

Mrs. Pees a "- llar." Mrs. Rooker stepped

to her husband and took a razor out of his

pocket. Witness locked it in a machine

drawer. He heard Rooker say: "By God, I'll fix you yet, - " Mrs. Rooker sald:

"Why don't you come here when you are sober and act the gentleman? You only

would stop drinking. Rooker then arranged

with his wife to meet him the next night

at 8 o'clock "at the Boot Upside Down," and witness and Rooker started down town

together. Witness accused his companion o

having gone up there to kill Mrs. Rooker.

but he denied it. Witness said he under-

stood, on cross-examination, that Rooker

on that morning had been trying to per-suade his little son to steal his mother's watch. The wife of the witness said to

"Lonnie, you ought to be ashamed of

yourself. You have raised your boy in pov-

erty, and now you are trying to make a thief of him." This accusation aroused

thief of him." This accusation aroused Rooker, and he called Mrs. Pees a "liar."

Witness said Rooker appeared to be very

Late yesterday evening the attorneys for

the defense tried to get in the testimony

of Fisher and Parker, taken by the cor-

oner, to show that there was some discrep-

ancy in the evidence. The State objected

to the introduction of the evidence, and

Judge McCray heard argument on the point

after 5 o'clock. He will decide as to the

drunk that morning. Witness identified th

was now covered with blood.

come here when you are drinking."
Mrs. Rooker added that she would

with her husband and live with him if

No one was with the sick woman, and she

per until she sank down in the commons.

noise, and thought somebody had fallen

chief and heard her say:

ored man, differed slightly from that

step to a stand table in the room.

the dying woman passed her husband and

"Oh, my, what have I done?"

spectators for the gory details.

next week, have been received by President Nicholson from about half the counties in the State. A number of college presidents and Mayor Oakley, of Fort Wayne, and Mayor Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo, will be among the speakers. EYEWITNESSES TELL THE STORY O

REVIVAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Rev. Mr. Ostrom Will Preach His Last Sermon To-Morrow.

Rev. Henry Ostrom and his assistant, Mr. Crowell, singer, who have been conducting revival meetings at Roberts Park Church People came to the Criminal Court in are soon to close their work in this city. Dr. swarms yesterday. From morning till night Coultas, the pastor of the church, announced last night that Mr. Ostrom would preach phere of the place was thick with odor of his closing sermon on Sunday night. His tobacco and cheap perfumery, but this two weeks' work here has made a great impression upon the people who have attended the meetings. Mr. Ostrom has dem-Two witnesses gave graphic descriptions onstrated himself to be a man of marked of the Rooker tragedy yesterday. They were George C. Fisher and James Parker, the latter a colored blacksmith, who lives Mr. Crowell has been an interesting feature dered. Fisher lives at No. 111 Locke street, officers of the church and a corps of worka half square from the scene of the mur-

Mr. Ostrom spoke last night on the subhis text, "God be merciful to me, a sinfruit in the Garden of Eden. The Bible gives obedient minds sufficient information to set us right for two worlds, but it does not give the problem of human sin for curious debate. I am not so much concerned about Adam's eating an apple, as I am about my being a sinner. I am not so much concerned about whether the thief came in at the back door or the side door or the front window, as I am about how to get him out of the house before he steals my property or murders my family. I am not so much concerned about the pedigree of sin as I am about its power, nor do I of sin as I am about its power, nor do I care so much where it came from, as I do care that it has outlived fifty generations of men, has broken homes and hearts and created much sorrow. There is really no philosophy of sin, for sin is that which is contrary to law, but, thank God, there is a philosophy of redemption in that which is according to law. Conditions and degrees of sin then must be estimated by the Bible. There you learn that God cannot look upon sin with any degree of allowance. If God could indorse one sin, then he might another, until the whole fabric of righteousness would be torn to shreds. I am glad that God is a holy God. If you want to be a bad man you will not like that, but if you want to be a good one you will like it. In a world where the storms sweep furiously over the broad seas I am glad that there is one harcannot betray or forget or compromise-one true, holy friend.

States if a man breaks any law he is a lawbreaker. The same is true of the gospel. No man can cover his sins and prosper. Covered sin is studied sin. The man who undertakes that prostitutes his intellect. He not only does the moral wrong, but he uses his badness to keep right from sweeping away the wrong. He is a compound er your steps in the night hours, but they are made as if in molten iron, and it will harden and you may cover them for twenty years, but the winds of righteousness will blow all the Witness followed the murderer, sawdust out of them and they will be there exactly fitting your shoes. Be sure your sin will find you out.
"If God could compromise with sin, it would be a permission to degenerate. You let your boy steal an orange and don't correct him for it—he will steal two oranges, and don't correct him for that and he wi steal a little money and you know full well he will degenerate into a common thief. well he will degenerate into a common thief. Do you not see that all the Ten Commandments are intended to save us from wrong, and every assertion of God is for our defense. Now that these things might be truly established and that man, a singer, might be saved. Christ came and perfectly kept all the law and became a sacrificial atonement and example for us. As the essence of sin is the separation from God, so he who joins himself to Christ may be forgiven what was wrong and have a heart in him to do right henceforth. It would take us all eternity to tell our appreciation of such a eternity to tell our appreciation of such a

"A man does not have to break every law in order to be a sinner. In the United

ises during the morning preceding the tragedy. Mrs. Rooker was with her husband in REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES TO-NIGHT.

the back yard. They were talking in loud tones, and seemed to be excited. Witness Three Candidates for Seventh District noticed her wipe her eyes with a handker-Committeeman.

The primaries to be held to-night in the to order at 7:30 o'clock. In the list of cannoticed that he drew the boy toward him and gave him something. A little after 5:30 o'clock witness heard loud talking in the house, and recognized the voice of Emma Pees. didates for committeeman from this district, as published yesterday, a compositor's to be omitted from the list. The three candidates are J. W. Fesier, the present committeeman, J. J. Higgins and John W. Bow-

Below is the list of places, the number of delegates and the names of those who wil call the primaries to order to-night, as designated in the call issued by Chairman Moores, of the county committee:

First-Engine house, Hill avenue, near Seventh street, Pearson Mendenhall, six Second - North-side Republican Club Lewis W. Cooper, seven. Third-No. 27 West Seventh street, Norman S. Byram, eight. Fourth-No. 1203 Michigan road, North Indianapolis, Gabriel L. Jones, six. Fifth-Hamlin's Hall, North and Blake, Cornelius Kelly, seven. Sixth-Owen's drug store, corner North and Mississippi, George B. Elliott, six.
Seventh-Engine house, Massachusetts avenue, near St. Clair street, Martin M.

Eighth-Engine house, Washington, near Highland, Gen. Fred Kneffer, five. Ninth-East side Dillon, between Fletcher and Spann, Preston C. Trusler, five. Tenth-Criminal Court room, Lucius Drew, four. Eleventh-No. 73 West New York street, Otto H. Hasselman, seven. Twelfth-No. 116 West Maryland street

A. W. Moore, four. Thirteenth-South-side Republican Club No. 300 Virginia avenue. Thomas P. Shufel-Fourteenth-Over No. 11 Shelby street, Edwin D. Duval, four.

Fifteenth-No. 472 South Meridian street,
Charles O. Britton, four. West Indianapolis - Spencer's Opera House, John H. Holland, four. Center, Southeast-George W. Huggins's house, George W. Huggins, one. Center, East-Clifford-avenue schoolhouse,

Center, Northeast .- Valdenaire's planing mill, Brightwood, Calvin W. Bush, one. Decatur-Valley Mills, Wm. C. Hoffman, Franklin-Township house, near Gallaudet, John Hamlin, one. Lawrence - Spring Valley schoolhouse.

Charles D. Johnson, one.

Frank McIlvain, one.

Perry—Southport, C. E. Hardesty, two.

Pike—New Augusta, William Pollard, one. Warren-Brouse's real estate office, Irv-ington, Samuel H. Shank, one. Washington - Broad Ripple, Henry M. Wayne (except Haughvile)-Webb's drug store, Mount Jackson, Dora J. Baker, three. Haughville-Reading room, James C. Slat-

ery, two.

All of Center township, north and west of the city, is included in the Fourth ward. Woodruff Place is included in the Eighth ward. Old precincts 173, 174, 175 and 176 are called Center township, southeast. Old precincts 177 and 178 are called Center township, east. Old precincts 179, 180 and that part of 181 east of Meridian street are called Center township, northeast.

A committee on credentials, consisting of Daniel Wait Howe, Dr. Henry Jameson, Charles A. Bookwalter, Marshall Pugh and John Strange has been appointed, which will meet at the Marion Club on Monday to determine all contests. No contest will be heard by the district convention which has not been presented to this committee at the time named. Committeemen are asked to report all delegates and precinct committeemen elected to the chairman, at the Indianapolis Journal office, immediately after the primaries.

Plans for a State Hospital.

There will be a meeting Jan. 22, at the Second Presbyterian Church, to inaugurate razor with which the killing was done. He said it was the same weapon taken from Rooker's pocket that morning, except that this city of a nonsectarian hospital, with the illumination of the country for miles free wards for poor people from any part part of the State. Dr. John Kolmer has charge of the project, and several prominent men have lent encouragement to the scheme. Dr. Kolmer thinks such a hospital could be started for about \$35,000, and should be under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. Particular attention would be paid to diseases peculiar to women. Much admissibility of the coroner's records this of this treatment has heretofore been only at the command of well-to-do people, and, as a result, many women, on account of The names of delegates to the Good Citi-proper treatment in time would have avoided favors, he says in substance:

Should natural gas be sold

TO BEGIN TO CONDEMN

PARK COMMISSION WILL ASK CIR-CUIT COURT FOR APPRAISERS.

Work on the New Park System Will Soon Be Under Way-Benefits and Damages.

The Board of Park Commissioners met yesterday and decided to begin at once the work on the proposed park system along the banks of White river and Fall creek. Steps are to be taken within the next few weeks to secure the ground necessary for the parks. The board yesterday talked over the plans and decided to ask the Circuit originality and power. His preaching is Court to appoint appraisers to assess beneplain, positive and direct. The singing of fits and damages resulting from the condemnation of the necessary ground. It is of the meeting. In all the work they have | thought the assessments of benefits will been heartily supported by Dr. Coultas, the | equal those of damages, so the board will be put to a small expense,

The force of the park board office is working hard in completing the large map of the ject of "God and Human Sin," taking for proposed system. On this map are being placed all the drives, lakes, walks and ner." "It is useless," he said, "for us to parks proposed, as well as the neighboring spend time debating about Adam eating the plats, showing the owners of the same. The commissioners are waiting now for the completion of this map, so it can be seen who those persons are that will be affected by the condemnation of ground. In preparing the map care has been taken not to make assessments of benefits heavy upon any one person. An effort has been made to locate the parks in places where neighboring property owners can afford best to pay for them, but notwithstanding all the care that has been taken, the commissioners anticipate considerable objection when the appraisers begin fixing benefits. The park board is empowered, however, to condemn ground for park purposes, and the commissioners are going ahead with the work. The commissioners hope to gain possession of the necessary ground with very little expense. This spring as much will be done as possible in preparing the ground for parks, although it may be several years be-fore the whole system is invitingly com-

The plan which the commissioners will pursue in the condemnation of ground will be according to the report made by the firm of Olmstead, Olmstead & Elliott, of Brookline, Mass. The commissioners will begin with the condemnation of ground at Washington street and White river and contine northward to Fall creek, and thence to the fair grounds. The commissioners with the drives and walks, the construction of a bleycle path the entire distance. It is the intention to construct a first-class path, keep it in good condition and allow nothing The commissioners yesterday decided to give the Blind Institute Park a bettersounding name. Hereafter the park north of the institute will be known as St. Clair Square. Soft maples are to be planted around University Park.

Municipal Notes.

Petitions are pouring in upon the Board of Works for the distribution of electric

The petition for cement on the east side-walk of Capitol avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, was granted yesterday. The corrected assessment roll for sweep-ing New Jersey street, from Washington street to Massachusetts avenue, has been

A BLIGHTED SOCIAL AMBITION. J. H. Aldrich Says His Wife Wanted to Be with the "Four Hundred."

Joshua H. Aldrich, the defendant in a suit for divorce brought two weeks ago by Florence H. Aldrich, will resist the action of his wife. Several days ago he filed an answer to the complaint, in which he denied all of the allegations. Yesterday he filed a cross complaint, making a number of charges on his own account, and asking that the decree of divorce be granted to him instead of his wife. The Aldriches have been living in excellent style at No. 940 North Meridian street. Mrs. Aldrich about thirty years old, but her husband is nearly twenty years her senior. Until recently Aldrich has held a responsible position with the Equitable Trust Company. Republican district convention will be called Mrs. Aldrich, in her complaint for divorce, made some serious charges. Cruel treatment was the principal allegation. As an instance of her husband's curious demeanor error caused the name of J. J. Higgins | she recalled an occasion when he came home and found her in the room in company with her child. She was teaching the little one a Sunday school hymn, but the sacred occupation failed to impress him and he swore roundly about it. She recited other instances of his cruelty.

Aldrich, in his cross-complaint, denounces his wife unmercifully. He admits that they they were married April 18, 1892, and lived together until Christmas eve of last year. He charges that from the time of their marriage until their separation his life was made unhappy. Much of this wretchedness he attributes to his wife's consuming desire to become a member of the aristocracy. When he married her, he says, he had accumulated a fortune of \$4,500, and was receiving a salary of \$3,500 a year. At the time of their marriage Mrs. Aldrich, the cross-complaint says, "was amibitous to become a leader of the social circles of Indianapolis." With that glorious possibility in view she demanded that her husband rent property on North Meridian street, and required him to furnish the residence "in a style becoming that exclusive thoroughfare." Then there was another requirement the cross-complainant says, with which he agreed to it. Mrs. Aldrich must be provided with "a pair of horses and a carriage, with driver in livery, and she must each day be driven along Meridian street-north.' further insisted that she "should be dressed in the latest and most fashionable style.' The cross-complainant, in order that her ambition and pride might be satisfied, and hoping to be able to please and satisfy her, reluctantly yielded to her demands. He provided her with servants, he avers, and frequently took her at great expense with him on his trips out of the city. In his efforts to please her he spent much money and asserts that he is now \$1,500 in debt on her account, and, in short, "went broke" trying to make her happy. Finally, he says, when his wife realized that she was not rapidly becoming a "social leader" she got very indignant at him and charged him with being to blame for her failure. She openly declared that "if her clothes and two horses and carriage had failed to gain her recognition, it must be because of the cross-complainant's lack of taste and culture." Accordingly, as set out in the cross-complaint, Mrs. Aldrich began a system of abuse toward her husband that drove him from her. The cross-complainant says that early in their married life he took out an insurance policy on his life in favor of the defendant, allowed her \$50 a month, presented her with a piano and sealskin cloak. and with other valuable articles, which she failed to appreciate. He says that he has resigned his position with the Equitable Trust Company, and is now without funds.

NINE YEARS OF NATURAL GAS.

The State Inspector Gives Figures to Show Reduction in Pressure.

The annual report of the State Gas Inspector has not yet been completed and filed with the Governor, but its contents have become known. Yesterday State Geologist Blatchley said the extracts from the report that have become current are a full synopsis of the important parts of the report. After reciting the early history of the gas fields in this State. spector says it is becoming more an more evident that there must be some regulation of the use of gas or it will soon be a thing of the past, so far as much practical benefit is concerned. He speaks of the rapid encroachment of salt water in the field. He says that instead of spending time and energy in inventing apparatus for around those interested in gas wells are now endeavoring to secure more scientific ways for burning it so as to be more economical in its use.

The last year, he says, has brought out some anxlety as to the cost of gas in the future. In some places the schedule has materially advanced and efforts have been made to advance rates in other places. He speaks of the effort on the part of some ompanies to introduce the meter system. In regard to the meter system, which he "Should natural gas be sold by meter

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Choice of our \$20 Men's Suits or Overcoats for \$13.50 Choice of our \$15 Men's Suits or Overcoats for \$9.50 Choice of our \$10 Men's Suits or Overcoats for \$6.50

PRICES OF BOYS' AND, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.



no question as to the right in this matter. If natural gas is property and can be transferred as other property, it will harm no one to pay for it as he pays for other property. Those opposing the meter system' contend that it means a higher price for gas. This may be true, but not necessarily so. Prices could be adjusted as fairly under one system as another. A schedule of prices under which I would pay for what gas I use, no more, no less, is certainly just. If I choose to practice economy a reduction of cost is my reward; if I use it extravagantly, I pay for what I use. As an incentive to economy the meter is to be commended. The use of

flambeaux is an extravagance, and should be discouraged. "The supply of gas has been equal to the demand since its discovery, nine years ago. How long it will continue to honor the draughts made upon it I am unable to say definitely. It is certain that we have en tered upon the period of decline, and that supply will finally become isted. This evidence comes from measurements in the field, and not from theory alone. The situation, however, is not without encouraging features. After nine years of operations in the Indiana field there yet remains thousands of acres of good gas territory not yet developed, except an occasional well to sup-ply furnaces. A large part of this territory is owned by pipe-line companies, who are holding it in reserve. The gas belt of the State includes all or part of the following counties: Blackford Decatur, Delaware, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Howard, Jay, Madison, Miami

Marion, Rush, Shelby, Tipton, Wabash and Wayne. The territory embraces about 2,500 square miles. Nine years ago, at the be ginning of the drain on the wells, the average rock pressure was about 325 pounds to the square inch. This has been reduced till it is now only 230 pounds. The highest and lowest pressure in the different counties last year was as follows, according to the report: Blackford county, 240 and 270 pounds; Delaware county, 200 and 250; Grant county, 250 and 270; Hamilton county, 200 and 235; Hancock county, 210; Howard county, 240 and 255; Jay county, 50 and 250; Madison county, 220 and 355; Tipton county, 205 and 250. The great difference in the pressure the inspector attributes to the difference in the texture of the gas-bearing rock, some of it yielding its pressure with greater freedom than the more compact rock. In speaking of the distribution of gas the inspector says the various companies have made a great many improvements' since last winter, and are now better prepared to supply their consumers. While the pressure has decreased, the waste has also decreased, and the pipe lines are in better condition to facilitate the easy passage of gas. New regulators have been put in and old pipes replaced with larger sizes in some instances. Mr. Leach thinks the pipe lines should be thoroughly inspected at least once a month to guard against leaks. In regard to the gradual development of the oil territory, which follows the lowering pressure of gas, Mr. Leach says it is difficult to foretell anything with a reasonable certainty. In some places he found that when the gas pressure goes below 200 pounds the danger line for the continuance of gas has been reached, while in other places wells are doing good local service with a pressure of only fifty pounds.

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